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## A NEW SNAKE OF THE GENUS ARIZONA ${ }^{1}$

By Frank N. Blanchard

It has been apparent to the writer for some time that the snakes long referred to Arizona elegans comprise two races sufficiently well-marked in appearance and distribution to be designated by separate names. Kennicott's type of $A$. elegans $^{2}$ came from the lower Rio Grande, Texas, and belongs to the race occurring from about the ninety-eighth meridian in Texas west through northeastern Mexico and New Mexico into southeastern Arizona. For the other race I propose the name

Arizona elegans occidentalis, new subspecies
Diagnosis: Similar to A. elegans elegans (Kemicott), but with fewer dorsal seale rows, more numerous and narrower dorsal blotches, with the lateral spots narrow or indistinct, and with relatively shorter tail.

Type Specimen: United States National Museum No. 54372; La Jolla, California ; collected by J. C. Thompson, MIay, 1916.
${ }^{1}$ Contribution from the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Michigan.
${ }^{2}$ United States National Museum No. 1722, Mexican Boundary Survey, Reptiles, p. 18, pl. 13.

Description of Type Specimen: Ventral plates, 214; anal plate entire ; caudal plates, 51 , all divided; dorsal scale rows, $27-25-23-21-19$; upper labials, 8 on each side ; lower labials, 13 on the left side and 12 on the right; on each side a single preocular and 2 postoculars; temporals, on each side, 2, followed by 4 ; posterior chin-shields about half as large as the anterior, parallel, and separated by two to three lines of small scales; rostral prominent, projecting about half way between the internasals; other head shields normal for the genus; dorsal scales all smooth, and similar in size and proportions.

Total length, 992 mm. ; tail length, 136 mm. ; tail, therefore, 0.137 of the total length. Sex, male.

The general color above (as preserved) is light brownish marked by about 72 narrow, ill-defined transverse blotches of darker brown. Small lateral alternating spots are faintly defined on the anterior half of the body. On the second and third, occasionally first and fourth, rows of dorsal scales are frequent small black spots, which are rather conspicuous in a general view of the specimen. The brown of the upper surfaces changes gradually at about the third or fourth row of dorsal scales to the cream color of the lower surfaces. The latter are without markings of any kind. The top of the head is nearly uniformly light brown. From the lower postocular to the last upper labial is a dark streak, and the labial suture under the middle of each eye is dark along its upper portion. The under side of the head is unmarked.

Remarks: Specimens from Texas, and from western Arizona and California, are referable on sight to their respective subspecies, but individuals from the intermediate region are generally intermediate in pattern or scalation. A larger series of specimens will undoubtedly make possible a closer definition of the characters and ranges of these races. Until then a specimen must be identified as belonging to the race it most nearly resembles in characters and locality.

The intermediates among the specimens examined are as follows: U. S. N. M. 8408 from "southeastern Arizona" has the pattern of elegans and the seale rows of occidentalis; U. S.
N. MI. 8002, from Camp Grant, Arizona, has a pattern somewhat similar to elegans; U. S. N. M. 14298 from Chiluahua, Mexico, has the pattern of elegans and the dorsal seale formula of occidentalis; the specimen from Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, is intermediate, as well as four others of indefinite locality (A. M. N. H. 4268, 4269 , and U. S. N. M. 44904 , 48696).

The two subspecies may be distinguished as follows:
Scale rows usually 29 or 31 ; dorsal bloteches on body about 55 ( 40 to 57) large and squarish, covering abont 12 or 13 lateral rows of seales and 2 to 3 longitudinal rows, and separated by 1 to $11 / 2$ seales; lateral spots conspicnous and roundish; tail 0.138 to 0.159 of total length. A. elegans elegans (Kennicott).
(From about the 98th meridian in Texas, west through northeastern Mexico and New Mexico into sontheastern Arizona.

Scale rows 27 , only occasionally 29 ; dorsal blotches on body about 60 ( 54 to 77 ), narrow, covering about 7 to 10 lateral rows and $11 / 2$ to 2 longitudinal rows of scales, and separated by about 2 scale lengths; lateral spots narrow or indistinct; tail 0.100 to 0.148 of total length.
A. elegans occidentalis, new subspecies.
(Southeastern Arizona west throngh sonthern California and northern Lower California.)

Scale features may be compared in the accompanying lists of specimens.
List of Specimens of Arizona elegans elegans ${ }^{3}$

Last of Specimens of Arizona clegans occidentalis


